Section G: Reporting & Evaluation

Section G: Reporting and Evaluation

The BEPP performance indicators are a set of criteria which measure the progressive improvements within the urban built environment through the setting of- and reporting against measurable targets. These targets serve to ensure municipal practices strategically align with legislated planning and budgeting requirements for local and other spheres of government, as well as to monitor and evaluate progress (Cities Support Programme, National Treasury). The original list of indicators was designed to monitor and evaluate a set of BEPP performance outcome areas, inclusive of key objectives.

In terms of the City's Theory of Change, reporting encompasses all of the principles identified by the city namely spatial targeting; financial sustainability and collaborative planning, implementation and management. The structure of the outcome's framework concludes with measurable criteria, which measures the impact of actions identified for each vision, based on legislated and standardised layouts required by National Treasury through the Circular No. 88 (C88) reporting process and the MFMA's funding compliance guideline.

Figure 96 Theory of Change

THEORY OF CHANGE - REPORTING

PRINCIPLES	VISION	POLICY DIRECTIVE	MEASURABLES
Spatial Transformation	Promote spatial transformation through transit-orientated development, sustainable human settlements and service delivery	• 2019 Review of the MSDF Fundamental Approach (Mission). • IDP Strategic Development Pillar 1;2 and 3 (Strategic Intent).	• Built Environment Performance Indicators WG8, WG13, CC1, CC2, CC3, IC2, IC2; IC3; IC4; IC5; IC7; IC8; IC9; IC11 and PC4.
Financial Sustainability	The implementation of an Integrated Long-term Financial Strategy to guide and facilitate the sustainable resourcing of capital investment.	• Municipal Finance Management Act. • SPLUMA. Components for a Spatial Development Framework (CEF). • Municipal Standard Chart of Accounts (mSCOA)	• Municipal Budget Reporting Regulations. • Schedule A1 - Supporting Table SA8 Performance indicators and benchmarks
Collaborative Planning, Implementation and Management	• Establish sound inter-governmental and inter-departmental planning practices. • Adoption of a workflow procedure which assists in the implementation of projects. • Urban Management	• Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act, 2005 (Act 13 of 2005). • Operation Khawuleza (District Model). • IDP Strategic Development Pillar 3 and 5. • Gauteng and National SDF • Framework for Infrastructure Development Framework. • SDBIP - Service delivery and budget implementation plan	• Municipal Budget Reporting Regulations. • Circular 88 reporting. • Annual performance reporting and mid-year review. • Capital Expenditure Framework.

The majority of the built environment performance indicators aligns to the 1st Theory of Change (TOC) principle identified within the City's Theory of Change, namely spatial transformation, and measures the performance of development trends, land-use mix; property value, population distribution and transport accessibility within the City's Integration Zone(s). These indicators form part of the MFMA's C88 indicators issued by National Treasury on the Rationalisation of Planning and Reporting Requirements (November 2017) and based on the Municipal Finance Management Act (No. 56 of 2003).

The 2nd TOC principle strives to achieve financial sustainability. The C88 indicators focus primarily on service provision targets as well as the BEPP focus outlined above but does not specifically speak to theory pertaining to implementing a long-term financial strategy. Instead reference should be made to Schedule A1 - Supporting Table SA8 Performance indicators and benchmarks, which is based on the Municipal Finance Management Act. The SA8 reporting format outlines indicators and benchmarks regarding borrowing management, safety of capital, liquidity, revenue management and creditors management. Although these indicators do not form part of the BEPP requirements for reporting, the SA8 format is required by National Treasury through the submission of annual MTREF. The objective of these indicators directly measures the outcomes of the LTFS and should be used as a guide to indicate the process of achieving and maintaining financial sustainability.

The 3rd TOC principle to achieve collaborative planning, implementation and management indirectly ties with both the C88 indicators and the SA8 reporting format. Establishing sound governance processes will ensure that targets are achieved but will also identify gaps within governance process which should be addresses or strategies which should be implemented to achieve set performance indicators.

The content for Section G has been structured to outline the current methodologies applied to calculate each built environment performance indicator and determines with the way forward with regards to the adoption of C88 reporting by the City.

26 Reporting & Evaluation

The BEPP performance indicators, as described by National Treasury, is a set of criteria which measures the progressive improvements within the urban build environment on which measurable targets can be established. These targets serve to ensure practices that strategically align with legislated planning and budgeting requirements for local and other spheres of government, as well as to monitor and evaluate progress (Cities Support Programme, National Treasury). The original list of indicators was designed to monitor and evaluate a set of BEPP performance outcome areas, which include a number of key objectives as displayed in Figure 97.

Figure 97 BEPP Performance Outcome Areas
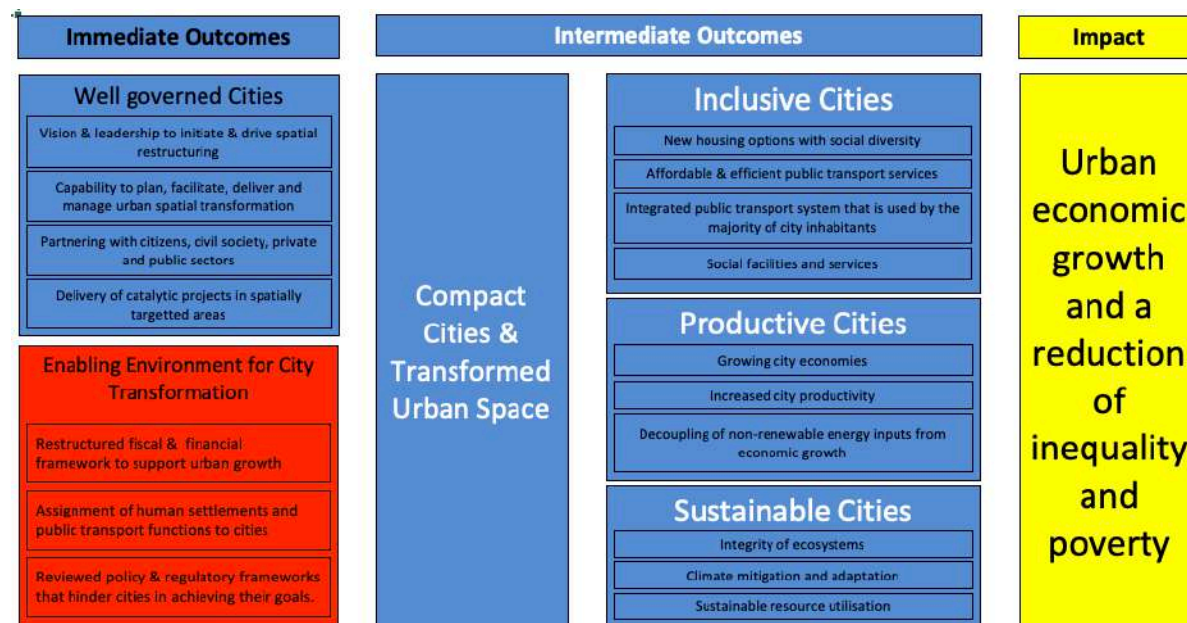
In comparison to the 2017/18 BEPP requirements, the initial list of 54 outcome indicators were reduced for purposes of the 2018/19 BEPP reporting period. The 2019/20 BEPP guidelines refer to the indicators as set out for 2018/19 with no additional indicators included for the 2019/20 reporting period. Table 41 provides an overview of the BEPP Performance Outcome Areas in relation to the governing body (National/Metro) responsible for reporting performance.

Table 41 BEPP Indicator Reporting Framework

BEPP Outcome area	Number of Indicators – National Reporting Responsibility	Number of Indicators – Municipal Reporting Responsibility
Well governed (WG)	1	3
Compact (CC)		3
Inclusive (IC)	4	7
Productive (PC)		1
Sustainable (SC)		
Total	5	14

As indicated above, the requirements for the 2019/20 BEPP reporting cycle includes the reporting of performance indicators as outlined in the 2018/19 BEPP guidelines. These indicators are listed in Table 42 and includes the BEPP outcome area associated with each indicator, as well as the spatial filter applicable. The category identifies the governing entity responsible for reporting on each indicator, and outlines the content included within this section. Only indicators which should be reported on by the city has been included in Section G.

Table 42 Reporting Outline

Code	BEPP Outcome Area	Indicator	Category	Target or intention	Spatial Filter
WG8	Well governed	The budgeted amount of municipal capital expenditure for catalytic programmes contained in BEPP, as a percentage of the municipal capital budget.	City	Target	BEPP Integration Zone
WG13	Well governed	Percentage change in the value of properties in Integration Zones.	City	Intention	Integration Zones
WG16	Well governed	BEPP Evaluation Score.	National	Target	-
WG17	Well governed	Number of new partnerships entered into to strengthen the intergovernmental project pipeline.	City	Target	-
CC1	Compact	Hectares approved for future development outside the 2015 urban edge as a percentage of Hectares allocated for future development as defined by the 2015 SDF.	City	Target	Urban Edge
CC2	Compact	Number of land use applications processed in integration zones as a percentage of the total number of land use applications submitted city-wide.	City	Intention	Integration Zones
CC3	Compact	Number of building plan applications processed in integration zones as a	City	Intention	Integration Zones

Code	BEPP Outcome Area	Indicator	Category	Target or intention	Spatial Filter
		percentage of the total number of building plan applications city-wide.			
IC1	Inclusive	New subsidised units developed in Brownfields developments as a percentage of all new subsidised units city-wide.	City	Target	Municipal Area
IC2	Inclusive	Gross residential unit density per hectare within integration zones.	City	Target	Integration Zones
IC3	Inclusive	Ratio of housing types in integration zones.	City	Target	Integration Zones
IC4	Inclusive	Ratio of housing tenure status in integration zones.	City	Intention	Integration Zones
IC5	Inclusive	Ratio of land use types (residential, commercial, retail, industrial) in integration zones.	City	Target	Integration Zones
IC6	Inclusive	%households accessing subsidy units in integration zones that come from informal settlements.	City	Target	Integration Zones
IC7	Inclusive	Number of all dwelling units within Integration Zones that are within 800 metres of access points to the integrated public transport system as a percentage of all dwelling units within Integration Zones.	City	Intention	Integration Zones
IC8	Inclusive	Percentage share of household income spent on transport costs for different household income quintiles city-wide.	National	Intention	-
IC9	Inclusive	Capital expenditure on integrated public transport networks as a percentage of the municipal capital expenditure.	National	Target	-
IC11a	Inclusive	% learners travelling for longer than 30 minutes to an education institution.	National	Intention	-
IC11b	Inclusive	% of workers travelling for longer than 30 minutes to their place of work.	National	Intention	-
PC4	Productive	Commercial and industrial rateable value within integration zone for a single metro as a % of overall commercial and industrial rateable value for that same metro.	City	Intention	Integration Zones

26.1 BEPP Performance Indicators Methodology

The following section is structured according to the BEPP outcome areas as listed in Table 41 and includes an overview of the calculation methodology applied to each indicator. The contents of Table 43 – Table 56 is structured according to the following categories, which outlines the process followed in terms of calculating each indicator.

- **Target**: Includes the factors or data requirements associated with each indicator.

- **Source data**: Includes the information sourced for purposes of calculating each indicator.

- **Data integrity and comments**: Includes a summarised data audit of the datasets collected as well as limitation factors which impacted the calculation or result of each indicator.

- **Assumptions**: Indicates assumptions made with regards to the calculation methodology or source data, in order to conform to the criteria as set out by National Treasury.

- **Methodology**: Outlines an overview of the methodology applied with regards to the calculation of each indicator.

- **Results**: Includes the calculated target and a short evaluation of the results. A summarised table of the calculated targets and results are listed in Annexure 4.

- **Proposed methodology and data improvements**: Includes the proposed way forward in terms of calculating performance indicators for future reference. For indicators which could not be calculated, a proposed methodology has been included for implementation once outstanding or adequate datasets become available.

26.1.1 Well Governed Cities

The following BEPP performance indicators are focussed towards achieving well governed cities and aims to evaluate and track the following key objectives (refer to Figure 97):

- Vision and leadership to initiate and drive spatial restructuring;

- Capability to plan, facilitate, deliver and manage urban spatial transformation;

- Partnering with citizens, civil society, private and public sectors, and;

- Delivery of catalytic projects in spatially targeted areas.

Table 43 - Table 45 outlines performance indicators which specifically align to the above-mentioned objectives and outcomes, together with the categories as outlined in Chapter 26.1.

Table 43 BEPP Indicator Number WG8

Category	Description
Indicator Description	The budgeted amount of municipal capital expenditure for catalytic programmes contained in the BEPP, as a percentage of the municipal capital budget (WG8).
Target	To calculate the percentage of capital expenditure allocated to catalytic projects in relation to the municipality's total capital expenditure. The outcome provides an indication of whether the municipality is emphasizing catalytic projects, in percentage rand value.
Source Data	The source data includes the following: • Catalytic Projects as delineated in Section C and Annexures 1, 2 and 3. • BEPP Integration Zones as delineated in Section B. • Capital budget based on the latest MTREF Annexure A.
Data Integrity and Comments	The capital expenditure which originates from the City's Capital Planning and Prioritisation System (CaPS). The identification of Catalytic Land Development Programmes (CLDP) has been described in Section C and includes projects as outlined in Annexures 1,2 and 3. The City has defined CLDP's as programmes located within BEPP Integration Zone, which has been allocated capital budget for the MTREF.
Methodology	The CaPS System allows for the filtering of projects located within BEPP Integration Zone, through the use of spatial intersection calculations. Projects captured onto

Category	Description
	CaPS contain spatial locations, enabling the use of spatial functions to identify a portfolio of projects. CLDPs stems from the identification of a portfolio of projects located within BEPP Integration Zones. In order to express the target as a percentage of rand value, the capital expenditure for CLDPs (refer to Section C) was compared to the total capital expenditure of the city. *(Capital expenditure for catalytic projects) / (Total municipal capital budget) x100*
Results	The calculation of the performance indicator resulted in capital budget allocated to CLDPs as a percentage rand value of the city's total capital budget. The results indicated that the city is investing more or less 20% of its capital budget within spatially targeted areas. Targets: <table><tr><td>16/17 data</td><td>17/18 target</td><td>18/19 target</td><td>19/20 target</td><td>20/21 target</td></tr><tr><td>27%</td><td>24%</td><td>23%</td><td>24%</td><td>19%</td></tr></table>
Proposed Methodology and Data Improvements	Due to the nature and timelines of the budgeting cycle within the city, this indicator could not be calculated in an accurate manner and was based on the draft capital budget as received by Group Financial Services. Once the final and approved version of the capital budget (Annexure A) becomes available, WG8 will be updated accordingly.

Table 44 BEPP Indicator Number WG13

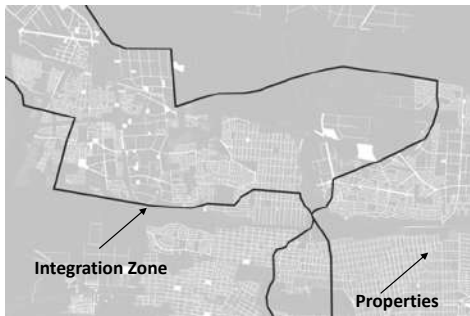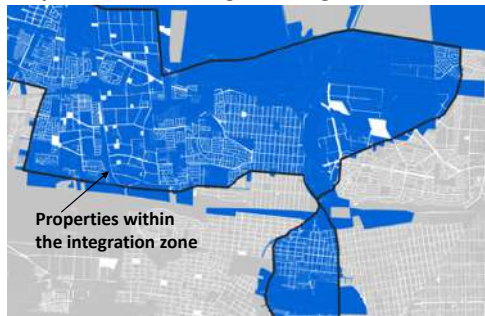| Category	Description
Indicator Description	Percentage change in the value of properties in Integration Zones (WG13).
Target	The outcome aims to establish a trend in economic activity as well as private sector participation, by indicating either an increase or decrease in property value. The target should be expressed in percentage rand value.
Source Data	The source data includes the following and has been sourced from Metropolitan Corporate Geo-Information Management (Corporate GIS): ▪ Valuation Role for 2018. ▪ Cadastral Information which links with the valuation role information for 2018. ▪ BEPP Integration Zones as delineated in Section B.
Data Integrity and Comments	The 2018/19 BEPP document did not include the WG13 indicator, due to unavailability of data. Although data has been collected successfully for purposes of the 2019/20 BEPP document, the valuation role only indicates the value of properties for the 2018 year. Based on the availability of data, the WG13 indicator will be calculated for the 2018 year only and will not include the establishment of trendline data ranging from 2016/17 – 2020/21.
Methodology	To calculate the above-mentioned indicator, spatial intersect queries and calculations were required in order to identify properties located within the integration zone. The valuation role for 2018 was spatially joined to the cadastral information which allowed for spatial

Category	Description
	calculations pertaining to the relation between property values and the integration zone. To achieve a result which indicates the percentage of property value within the integration zone for 2018/19, the total property value within the integration zone was divided by the total property value city wide in order to achieve a percentage rand value. *(Total property value within the integration zone) / (Total property value city wide) x100*
Results	The results of the indicator could not be interpreted for purposes of the 2019/20 BEPP submission, due to the limitation factor mentioned above. The valuation role only indicates property values for 18/19 and cannot be used to establish an increase or decrease in property values. Targets: <table><tr><td>16/17 data</td><td>17/18 target</td><td>18/19 target</td><td>19/20 target</td><td>20/21 target</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>14%</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>
Proposed Methodology and Data Improvements	Due to the nature of the datasets, this indicator could not be calculated in an accurate manner and was based on information available for year 3 (2018/19). To calculate a more accurate indicator, which conforms to the requirements as set out in the 2018/19 BEPP Guideline, value of properties is required for year 1 (2016/17) and year 3 (2018/19).

Table 45 BEPP Indicator Number WG17

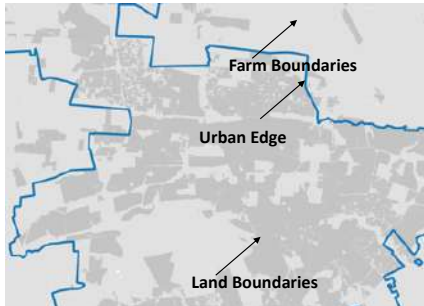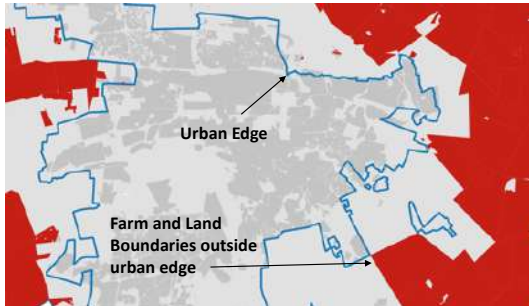| Category	Description
Indicator Description	Number of new partnerships entered into to strengthen the intergovernmental project pipeline (WG17).
Target	The outcome aims to establish a collaborative capital planning environment between the city and National/Provincial departments. The objective includes streamlining development, reducing wasteful expenditure and collectively focussing on areas with the highest potential of investment and sustainable development. The following public entities have been identified as target groups:

Category	Description
	  The outcome of this indicator will provide an indication of whether the municipality is emphasizing intergovernmental project pipeline planning in collaboration with National Government, Gauteng Provincial Government, State Owned Entities or Public entities.
Source Data	The source data is based on information received from Gauteng Provincial Government for the 2019/20 financial year.
Data Integrity and Comments	The 2018/19 BEPP document included data from PRASA, Gauteng Provincial Government and the National Department of Public Works. For purposes of the 2019/20 BEPP submission, information from Gauteng Provincial Government was sourced.
Methodology and Results	The city forms part of a Tri-Metro Forum which was established in 2018. This platform enables public entities and neighbouring municipalities to collaboratively plan and share valuable information with regards to capital investment priorities. Information has been sourced from this forum and includes the data shared by Gauteng Provincial Government. Targets:

16/17 data	17/18 target	18/19 target	19/20 target	20/21 target
		3	1	

26.1.2 Compact Cities and Transformed Urban Space

The following BEPP performance indicators evaluate and track objectives which aim to achieve compact cities and transformed urban space. Table 46 - Table 48 outlines the performance indicators which specifically aims to achieve the above-mentioned objective, together with the categories as outlined in Chapter 26.1.
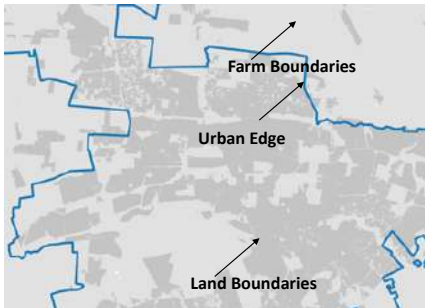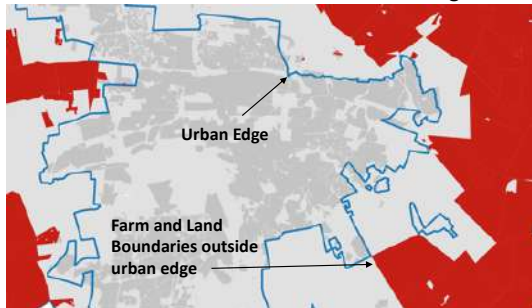
Table 46 BEPP Indicator Number CC1

Category	Description
Indicator Description	Hectares approved for future development outside the 2015 urban edge as a percentage of Hectares allocated for future development as defined by the 2015 SDF (CC1).
Target	To calculate the percentage of approved future development outside the urban edge in relation to all allocated future developments.

Category	Description
	The outcome indicates whether authorities within the municipality are adhering to long term plans for the city, together with the urban sprawl that the city is undergoing. The target should be calculated and expressed as a percentage hectare value.
Source Data	The source data includes the following and has been sourced from Metropolitan Corporate Geo-Information Management (Corporate GIS) and the Application Processing System (APS): ▪ Application data as captured onto the APS, ranging from 2001 – 2018; ▪ Cadastral Information which links with information extracted from APS, and; ▪ The outline of the 2015 urban edge.
Data Integrity and Comments	The 2018/19 BEPP did include the CC1 indicator based on information sourced from the "Build and under construction" and "Trends and Applications" trends analysis. For purposes of the 2019/20 BEPP submission, the indicator was recalculated based on new information sourced from APS and Corporate GIS. The records within the APS database could not be linked to erven boundaries due to inconsistencies within the data captured. Information has been linked to farm and land boundaries which contain less detail due to scale. Interpretation of the result should take cognisance of the above-mentioned data limitations.
Methodology	To calculate the above-mentioned indicator, spatial intersect queries and calculations were required in order to identify farm and land boundaries located outside the urban edge. The APS data ranging from 2001 - 2018 was spatially joined to the farm and land boundaries which allowed for spatial calculations pertaining to the relation between hectares approved for future development and the urban edge. To achieve a result which indicates the percentage of hectares approved for development outside the urban edge, the farm and land area (hectares) approved for future development outside the urban edge was divided by the total farm and land area (hectares) allocated for future development city wide. *(Hectares approved for future development outside the urban edge) / (Hectares approved for future development city wide) x100*
Results	Interpretation of the results should take cognisance of the above-mentioned limitation factor. Results for the 2019/20 target amounts to 12% of hectares approved for future development outside the urban edge, which indicates that the city is improving in terms of adhering to long term plans and the management of urban sprawl. Targets:

16/17 data	17/18 target	18/19 target	19/20 target	20/21 target
34%	17%	17%	12%	

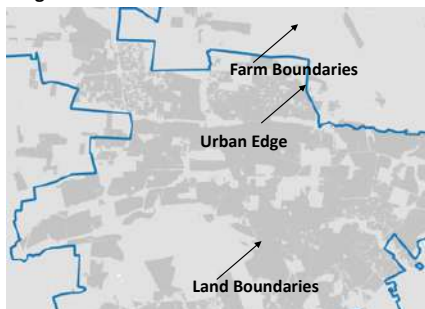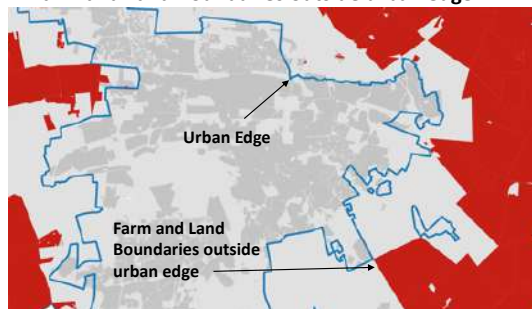| Category	Description
Proposed Methodology and Data Improvements	Due to the nature of the datasets, this indicator could not be calculated in an accurate manner and was based on information which misrepresents hectares approved for future development. To calculate a more accurate indicator, which conforms to the requirements as set out in the 2018/19 BEPP Guideline, the APS data should be captured accurately in terms of spatial location.

Table 47 BEPP Indicator Number CC2

Category	Description
Indicator Description	Number of land use applications processed in integration zones as a percentage of the total number of land use applications submitted city-wide (CC1).
Target	To calculate the number of land use applications processed within the integration zone in relation to the total number of land use applications city-wide. The outcome indicates whether there is private sector investment interest within the integration zone. The target should be calculated and expressed as a percentage of number of applications.
Source Data	The source data includes the following and has been sourced from Metropolitan Corporate Geo-Information Management (Corporate GIS) and the Application Processing System (APS): ▪ Application data as captured onto the APS, ranging from 2001 – 2018. ▪ Cadastral Information which links with information extracted from APS. ▪ BEPP Integration Zones as delineated in Section B.
Data Integrity and Comments	The 2018/19 BEPP did include the CC2 indicator based on information sourced from the "Trends and Applications" trends analysis. For purposes of the 2019/20 BEPP submission, the indicator was recalculated based on new information sourced from APS and Corporate GIS. The records within the APS database could not be linked to erven boundaries due to inconsistencies within the data captured. Information has been linked to farm and land boundaries which contain less detail due to scale. Interpretation of the result should take cognisance of the above-mentioned data limitations.
Methodology	To calculate the above-mentioned indicator, spatial intersect queries and calculations were required in order identify farm and land boundaries within the integration zone. The APS data ranging from 2001 - 2018 was spatially joined to the farm and land boundaries which allowed for spatial calculations pertaining to the relation between number of land use applications processed and the integration zone. To achieve a result which indicates the percentage of land use applications processed within the integration zone, the number of land use applications processed (farm and land boundaries) within the integration zone was divided by the total number of land use applications processed city wide.

Category	Description
	(Number of land use applications processed within the integration zone) / (Number of land use applications processed city wide) x100
Results	Interpretation of the results should take cognisance of the above-mentioned limitation factor. Results for the 2019/20 target amounts to 47% of land use applications processed within the integration zone, which indicates that there is considerable interest from the private sector to invest within the integration zone. Targets:
Proposed Methodology and Data Improvements	Due to the nature of the datasets, this indicator could not be calculated in an accurate manner and was based on information which misrepresents the location of land use applications processed. To calculate a more accurate indicator, which conforms to the requirements as set out in the 2018/19 BEPP Guideline, the APS data should be captured accurately in terms of spatial location and erven boundaries.

16/17 data	17/18 target	18/19 target	19/20 target	20/21 target
45%	51%	47%	47%	

Table 48 BEPP Indicator Number CC3

Category	Description
Indicator Description	Number of building plan applications processed in integration zones as a percentage of the total number of building plan applications city-wide (CC3).
Target	To calculate the number of building plan applications processed within the integration zone, in relation to the total number of building plan applications city-wide. The outcome indicates the appetite for economic activity within a particular area. If building plan applications occur within the integration zone, it indicates that there is development interest from the private sector. The target should be calculated and expressed as a percentage of number of building plan applications.
Source Data	The source data includes the following and has been sourced from Metropolitan Corporate Geo-Information Management (Corporate GIS) and Building Plans and Inspections Management: ▪ Building Plan Application information, ranging from February 2018 – February 2019. ▪ Cadastral Information. ▪ BEPP Integration Zones as delineated in Section B.
Data Integrity and Comments	The 2018/19 BEPP did not include the CC3 indicator, due to unavailability of data. Data was sourced for purposes of the 2019/20 BEPP submission which included building plan applications processed. The building plan information could not be linked to erven boundaries due to inconsistencies within the data captured. Information has been linked to farm and land boundaries which contain less detail due to scale. Interpretation of the result should take cognisance of the above-mentioned data limitations.
Methodology	To calculate the above-mentioned indicator, spatial intersect queries and calculations were required in order identify farm and land boundaries within the integration zone. The building plan information was spatially joined to the farm and land boundaries which allowed for spatial calculations pertaining to the relation between number of building plan applications processed and the integration zone.

Category	Description
	Original Source Data **Farm and Land Boundaries outside urban edge** To achieve a result which indicates the percentage of building plan applications processed within the integration zone, the number of building plan applications processed (farm and land boundaries) within the integration zone was divided by the total number of building plan applications processed city wide. *(Number of building plan applications processed within the integration zone) / (Number of building plan applications processed city wide) x100*
Results	Interpretation of the results should take cognisance of the above-mentioned limitation factor. Results for the 2018/19 target amounts to 39% of building plan applications processed within the integration zone, which indicates that there is considerable interest from the private sector to invest within the integration zone. Targets:
Proposed Methodology and Data Improvements	Due to the nature of the datasets, this indicator could not be calculated in an accurate manner and was based on information which misrepresents the location of building plan applications processed. To calculate a more accurate indicator, which conforms to the requirements as set out in the 2018/19 BEPP Guideline, the APS data should be captured accurately in terms of spatial location and erven boundaries.

16/17 data	17/18 target	18/19 target	19/20 target	20/21 target
		39%		

26.1.3 Inclusive Cities

The following BEPP Performance indicators are focussed towards achieving inclusive cities and aims to evaluate and track the following key objectives:

- New housing options with social diversity;

- Affordable and efficient public transport services;

- Integrated public transport system that is used by the majority of city inhabitants, and;

- Social facilities and services located within integration zones.

Table 49 - Table 55 outlines the performance indicators which specifically align to the above-mentioned objectives and outcomes, together with the categories as outlined in Chapter 26.1.

Table 49 BEPP Indicator Number IC1

Category	Description
Indicator Description	New subsidised units developed in Brownfields developments as a percentage of all new subsidised units city-wide (IC1).
Target	To calculate the number of new subsidized units developed within Brownfields developments as a percentage of all new subsidized units. Brownfields developments are usually associated with urban infill and in-situ upgrading of informal settlements which is preferential to further urban expansion and sprawl. The target should be expressed as a percentage of subsidised units.
Source Data	The following spatial information is required: ▪ Number of new subsidised housing units in brownfields development (Department of Human Settlements); ▪ Total number of newly provided subsidised housing units city-wide (Department of Human Settlements), and; ▪ Location of Brownfields development areas. ▪ Critical input data was not made available for purposes of the 2019/20 BEPP document. The calculation of this indicator will be finalised once the required datasets become available.
Proposed Methodology and Data Improvements	Once the information becomes available, the indicator will be updated according to the following proposed calculation process: ▪ Spatial calculation which determines the relation between new subsidised housing units within brownfields development areas and city-wide new subsidised housing units, and; ▪ (Number of new subsidised housing units in brownfields development) / (Total number of newly provided subsidised housing units city-wide) x100. ▪ The city identifies the need to calculate and report on the above-mentioned indicator and intends to source the required information from the Department of Human Settlements.

Table 50 BEPP Indicator Number IC2

Category	Description
Indicator Description	Gross residential unit density per hectare within integration zones (IC2).
Target	To calculate the ratio between the number of households within the integration zone and the area of the integration zone in hectares. The calculation of residential density within the integration zone is good measure of services utilized (public transport) as well as spatial transformation through densification. The target should be expressed as a ratio in its simplest form.
Source Data	The following spatial information is required: ▪ Number of households expressed spatially; ▪ Total coverage area of the integration zone, and; ▪ BEPP Integration Zones as delineated in Section B. Critical input data was not made available for purposes of the 2019/20 BEPP document. The calculation of this indicator will be finalised once the required datasets become available.
Proposed Methodology and Data Improvements	Once the information becomes available, the indicator will be updated according to the following proposed calculation process: Spatial calculation which determines the relation between household density and the integration zone in hectares (Section B), in order to establish gross residential unit density within the integration zone.

Category	Description
	(Number of households in integration zones) : (Area of integration zones (hectares))
	The city identifies the need to calculate and report on the above-mentioned indicator and intends to source the required information.

Table 51 BEPP Indicator Number IC3

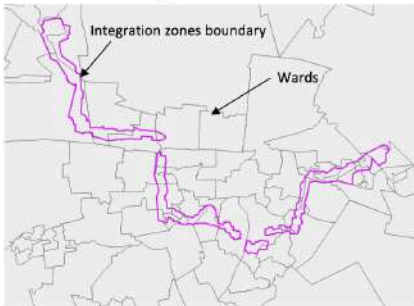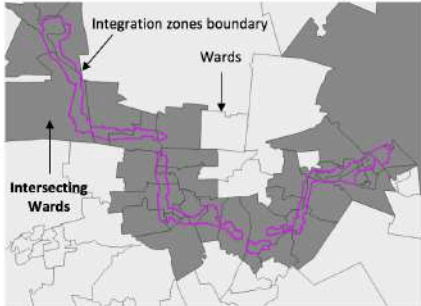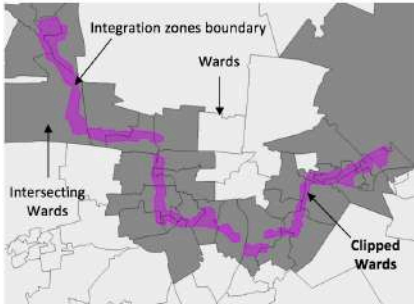| Category	Description
Indicator Description	Ratio of housing types in integration zones (IC3).
Target	To calculate the ratio of different housing types within the integration zone. The outcome measures and provides an understanding of the mix and type of households vested within the integration zone. The target should be calculated and expressed as a ratio.
Source Data	The source data includes the following and has been sourced from STATSSA: ▪ Geography by type of main dwelling, as recorded by STATSSA during the 2011 Census (per ward level); ▪ Municipal Ward Boundaries which aligns spatial location with STATSSA datasets, and; ▪ BEPP Integration Zones as delineated in Section B.
Data Integrity and Comments	The above-mentioned datasets were sourced from open-source platforms and has been recorded for year 2011. The STATSSA datasets does not conform to the data elements required for the target calculation as set out in the BEPP Indicator toolkit, but provides an indication in terms of housing typologies. Based on the availability of data, the IC3 target will include the 2011 data as proxy for 2016/17 and will not include the establishment of trendline data ranging from 2016/17 – 2020/21.
Assumptions	The categorization of dwelling types as recorded by STATSSA has been grouped into the following housing types, in order to conform to the data element requirements as outlined within the BEPP Indicator toolkit: ▪ Formal dwellings consist of the following STATSSA classifications: ▪ House or brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard or on a farm; ▪ Flat or apartment in a block of flats; ▪ Cluster house in complex; ▪ Townhouse (semi-detached house in a complex); ▪ Semi-detached house; ▪ House/flat/room in backyard, and; ▪ Room/flatlet on a property or larger dwelling/servants' quarters/granny flat. ▪ Traditional dwellings consist of the following STATSSA classifications: ▪ Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials. ▪ Other households consist of the following STATSSA classifications: ▪ Caravan/tent, and; ▪ Other. An equal distribution assumption has been adopted regarding the location of dwelling units. *If a ward has 500 dwelling units its assumed to be distributed equally across the ward extent, as delineated by the ward boundary.*
Methodology	To calculate the above-mentioned indicator, spatial intersect queries and calculations were required to establish a percentage distribution regarding housing typologies within the integration zone. The percentage distribution was calculated based on the total ward area within the integration zone divided by the total ward area located along the integration zone boundary.

Category	Description
	To achieve a target expressed as a ratio, the percentage distribution calculated above was applied to the total of each dwelling type (Formal dwellings: Traditional dwellings: Other households) located within wards intersecting the integration zone. The above was then divided by the grand total to obtain a percentage value of the number of dwelling types within the integration zone.
Results	Interpretation of the results should take cognisance of the above-mentioned limitation factor. The results indicate that the majority of dwelling types within the integration zone includes formal dwellings. Targets:
Proposed Methodology and Data Improvements	Due to the nature of the datasets, this indicator could not be calculated in an accurate manner and was based on a number of assumptions. The city identifies the need to calculate and report on the above-mentioned indicator and intends to source the required information from the Department of Human Settlements.

Results table:

Total Formal dwelling (Data element 1)	/ Grand Total (Data element 4)	x 100	88,04705799	88
Total Informal dwelling (Data element 2)	/ Grand Total (Data element 4)	x 100	10,96722916	11
Total Other (Data element 3)	/ Grand Total (Data element 4)	x 100	0,556625463	1

16/17 data	17/18 target	18/19 target	19/20 target	20/21 target
88:11:01				

Table 52 BEPP Indicator Number IC4

Category	Description
Indicator Description	Ratio of housing tenure status in integration zones (IC4).

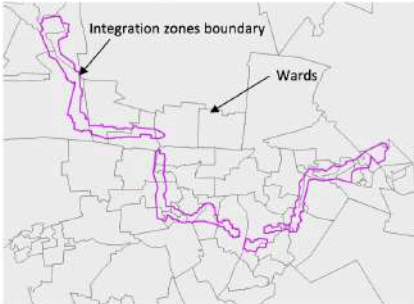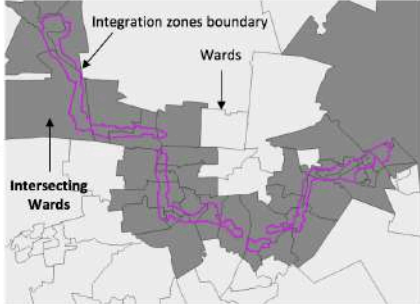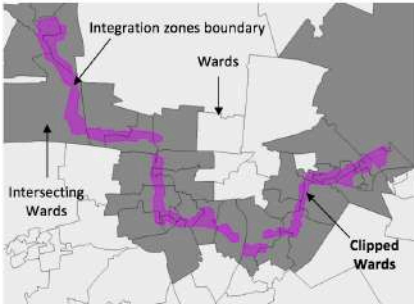| Category	Description
Target	To calculate the ratio between the different types of housing tenure status within the integration zone. The outcome measures and provides an understanding of the different housing types vested within the integration zone, which are intended to have a mixed range of housing typologies. The target should be calculated and expressed as a ratio.
Source Data	The source data includes the following and has been sourced from STATSSA: ■ Geography by housing tenure status, as recorded by STATSSA during the 2011 Census (per ward level); ■ Municipal Ward Boundaries which aligns spatial location with STATSSA datasets, and; ■ BEPP Integration Zones as delineated in Section B.
Data Integrity and Comments	The above-mentioned datasets were sourced from open-source platforms and has been recorded for year 2011. The STATSSA datasets does not conform to the data elements required for the target calculation as set out in the BEPP Indicator toolkit, but provides an indication in terms of housing tenure status. Based on the availability of data, the IC4 target will include the 2011 data as proxy for 2016/17 and will not include the establishment of trendline data ranging from 2016/17 – 2020/21.
Assumptions	The categorization of housing tenure status as recorded by STATSSA has been grouped into the following types, in order to conform to the data element requirements as outlined within the BEPP Indicator toolkit: ■ Rented: ■ Rented. ■ Partially owned: ■ Owned but not yet paid off. ■ Fully owned: ■ Owned and fully paid off. ■ Other: ■ Occupied rent-free, and; ■ Other. An equal distribution assumption has been adopted regarding the location of housing tenure status types (units). *If a ward has 500 units its assumed to be distributed equally across the ward extent, as delineated by the ward boundary.*
Methodology	To calculate the above-mentioned indicator, spatial intersect queries and calculations were required to establish a percentage distribution regarding housing tenure status types within the integration zone. The percentage distribution was calculated based on the total ward area within the integration zone divided by the total ward area located along the integration zone boundary.

Category	Description
	To achieve a target expressed as a ratio, the percentage distribution calculated above was applied to the total of each tenure status type (Rented: Partially owned: Fully owned: Other) located within wards intersecting the integration zone. The above was then divided by the grand total to obtain a percentage value of the tenure status types within the integration zone.
Results	Interpretation of the results should take cognisance of the above-mentioned limitation factor. The results indicate that the majority of tenure status types within the integration zone includes rented properties. Targets:
Proposed Methodology and Data Improvements	Due to the nature of the datasets, this indicator could not be calculated in an accurate manner and was based on a number of assumptions. The city identifies the need to calculate and report on the above-mentioned indicator and intends to source the required information from the Department of Human Settlements.

Results table within Results cell:

Total Rented (Data element 1)	/ Grand Total (Data element 5)	x 100	85,04705799	85
Total Partially Owned (Data element 2)	/ Grand Total (Data element 5)	x 100	8,96722916	9
Total Fully Owned (Data element 3)	/ Grand Total (Data element 5)	x 100	2,000625463	2
Total Other (Data element 4)	/ Grand Total (Data element 5)	x 100	3,568684369	4

Targets:

16/17 data	17/18 target	18/19 target	19/20 target	20/21 target
49:15:24:12				

Table 53 BEPP Indicator Number IC5

Category	Description
Indicator Description	Ratio of land use types (residential, commercial, retail, industrial) in integration zones (IC5).

Category	Description
Target	The outcome provides an indication of the relative land use mix present within the integration zone. Once the relationship between commercial, residential, retail and industrial is known, the target should be calculated and expressed as a ratio.
Source Data	The source data includes the following which was sourced from Metropolitan Corporate Geo-Information Management (Corporate GIS): ▪ Valuation Role for 2018 which includes land use types; ▪ Cadastral Information which links with the valuation role information for 2018, and; ▪ BEPP Integration Zones as delineated in Section B.
Data Integrity and Comments	The 2018/19 BEPP document did not include the IC5 indicator, due to unavailability of data. Although some of the data elements were collected for purposes of the 2019/20 BEPP document, additional data elements remain outstanding which includes gross lettable area (GLA) and number of households. Based on the availability of data, the IC5 indicator will be calculated for the 2018/19 year only.
Methodology	To calculate the above-mentioned indicator, spatial intersect queries and calculations were required in order to identify properties located within the integration zone. The land use information contained within the valuation role for 2018 was spatially joined to the cadastral information which allowed for the spatial calculations pertaining to the relation between different land use types and the integration zone. **Original Source Data** **Properties Intersecting the integration zone** Integration Zone Properties Properties within the integration zone To achieve a result which indicates the ratio between land use types within the integration zone for 2018/19, the land use mix was presented as a ratio between residential, commercial, retail, industrial. (% Commercial: % Industrial: % Residential)
Results	Interpretation of the results should take cognisance of the above-mentioned limitation factor. The above-mentioned methodology resulted in the following ratio: 19% Commercial : 15% Industrial : 67% Residential The ratio indicates that the largest proportion of land use within the integration zone amounts to 67% for residential use. This ratio does not necessarily present true mixed-use developments. Aspects which should also be considered includes transport modes, population density, building density and access indices. Targets:

16/17 data	17/18 target	18/19 target	19/20 target	20/21 target
		19:15:67		

Category	Description
Proposed Methodology and Data Improvements	Due to the nature of the source data and the limitation factors mentioned above, this indicator could not be calculated in an accurate manner and was based on information available in terms of land use type. In order to accurately identify the ratio of land use types within the integration zone, household density and GLA should be considered. Once this information becomes available, the indicator will be updated to align to the requirements as set out in the 2018/19 BEPP guideline.

Table 54 BEPP Indicator Number IC6

Category	Description
Indicator Description	% households accessing subsidy units in integration zones that come from informal settlements (IC6).
Target	To calculate the percentage of households that have access to subsidised housing units within the integration zone. The target measures the extent to which people from informal settlements are being catered for in terms of subsidised housing opportunities created within the integration zone. The target should be expressed as a percentage of households.
Source Data	The following spatial information is required: - Number of subsidy units provided in integration zones (Department of Human Settlements); - Number of households from informal settlements accessing subsidy units within the integration zone, and; - BEPP Integration Zones as delineated in Section B.
Proposed Methodology and Data Improvements	Once the information becomes available, the indicator will be updated according to the following proposed calculation process: - Spatial calculation which determines the relation between number of households from informal settlements accessing subsidy units within the integration zone and the number of subsidy units provided within the integration zone. (Number of households from informal settlements accessing subsidy units in the integration zone) / (Number of subsidy units provided in the integration zone) x100. - The city identifies the need to calculate and report on the above-mentioned indicator and intends to source the required information from the Department of Human Settlements.

Table 55 BEPP Indicator Number IC7

Category	Description
Indicator Description	Number of all dwelling units within integration zones that are within 800 metres of access points to the integrated public transport system as a percentage of all dwelling units within integration zones (IC7).
Target	To calculate the number of dwellings that have access to an integrated public transport network, within an 800m radius. Access to a public transport system is an important component of an effective public transport system. 800m is generally accepted as the walkshed around a public transport node. The target should be calculated and expressed as a percentage value.
Source Data	The following spatial information is required: - The spatial distribution and density of dwelling units; - Facilities that serve the integrated transport system (stations), and;

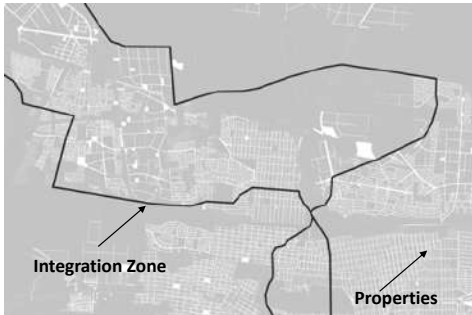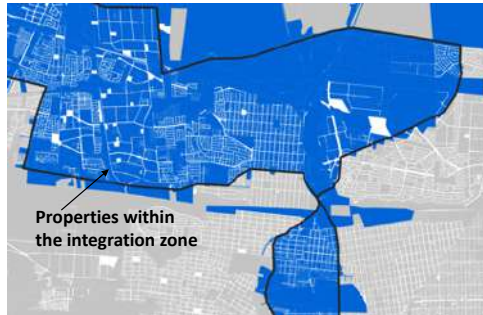| Category	Description
	▪ BEPP Integration Zones as delineated in Section B.
Proposed Methodology and Data Improvements	Once the information becomes available, the indicator will be updated according to the following proposed calculation process: ▪ Spatial calculation which determines the relation between the number of dwelling units within 800m of an integrated public transport system within the integration zone and the total number of dwelling units within the integration zone. ▪ (Number of dwelling units within the integration zone located within 800m of public transport access points) / (Total number of dwelling units within the integration zone) x100. ▪ The city identifies the need to calculate and report on the above-mentioned indicator and intends to source the required information from the Department of Human Settlements and the Department of Roads and Transport.

26.1.4 Productive Cities

The following BEPP Performance indicators are focussed towards achieving productive cities and aims to evaluate and track the following key objectives:

- Growing city economies;

- Increased city productivity;

- Decoupling of non-renewable energy inputs from economic growth; and

- An enabling business environment.

Table 56 outlines one of the performance indicators which aims to achieve the above-mentioned objectives and outcomes, together with the categories as outlined in Chapter 26.1.

Table 56 BEPP Indicator Number PC4

Category	Description
Indicator Description	Commercial and industrial rateable value within integration zone for a single metro as a % of overall commercial and industrial rateable value for that same metro (PC4).
Target	To calculate the percentage of rateable value for commercial and industrial land use within the integration zone, in relation to the total rateable value for commercial and industrial land use city wide. The outcome of this indicator aims to establish the rate of economic activity within the integration zone. The comparison between rateable value of commercial/industrial land within the integration zone to that of the entire city indicates a proxy measure of the extent and intensity of commercial and industrial activity within the integration zone. The target should be calculated and expressed as a percentage value.
Source Data	The source data includes the following and has been sourced from Metropolitan Corporate Geo-Information Management (Corporate GIS): ▪ Valuation Role for 2018, which includes land use classifications. ▪ Cadastral Information which links with the valuation role information for 2018. ▪ BEPP Integration Zones as delineated in Section B.
Data Integrity and Comments	The 2018/19 BEPP document did not include the PC4 indicator, due to unavailability of data. Although data has been collected successfully for purposes of the 2019/20 BEPP document, the valuation role only indicates the value of properties for the 2018 year. Based on the

Category	Description
	availability of data, the PC4 indicator will be calculated for the 2018 year only and will not include the establishment of trendline data ranging from 2016/17 – 2020/21.
Methodology	To calculate the above-mentioned indicator, spatial intersect queries and calculations were required in order to identify commercial and industrial land located within the integration zone. The valuation role for 2018 was spatially joined to the cadastral information which allowed for spatial calculations pertaining to the relation between commercial and industrial land property values and the integration zone. **Original Source Data** **Properties Intersecting the integration zone** **Integration Zone** **Properties** **Properties within the integration zone** To achieve a result which indicates the percentage of commercial and industrial property values within the integration zone for 2018/19, the commercial and industrial property values within the integration zone was divided by the total commercial and industrial property values city wide in order to achieve a percentage rand value. *((Commercial rateable value of land in integration zone) + (Industrial rateable value of land in integration zone)) / ((Commercial rateable value of land city wide) + (Industrial rateable value of land city wide)) x100*
Results	The results of the indicator could not be interpreted for purposes of the 2019/20 BEPP submission, due to the limitation factor mentioned above. The valuation role only indicates property values for 18/19 and cannot be used to establish an increase or decrease in property value. Targets: <table><tr><td>16/17 data</td><td>17/18 target</td><td>18/19 target</td><td>19/20 target</td><td>20/21 target</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>19%</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>
Proposed Methodology and Data Improvements	Due to the nature of the datasets, this indicator could not be calculated in an accurate manner and was based on information available for 2018/19 only. To calculate a more accurate indicator, which conforms to the requirements as set out in the 2018/19 BEPP Guideline, value of properties is required from 2016/17 – 2019/20.

27 Institutional Arrangements

27.1 Circular 88 Reporting

27.1.1 Background

National Treasury (NT) issued the C88 on the Rationalisation of Planning and Reporting Requirements in November 2017 based on the Municipal Finance Management Act, No. 56 of 2003 (MFMA) requirements. The main objective of the circular was to promote standardisation of planning and

reporting as well as to support the alignment of planning and reporting instruments for a prescribed set of municipal performance indicators.

C88 provides guidance and assistance to metropolitan municipalities on the preparation of statutory planning and reporting documents required in terms of the MFMA and MTREF. It is designed for all municipalities but currently being piloted in metropolitan municipalities. The Municipal Systems Act (MSA), and the MFMA require alignment between planning and reporting instruments such as the Integrated Development Plan (IDP), Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP) and the Annual Report (AR).

The content of C88 is informed by a performance reporting reform initiative undertaken by National Treasury, in collaboration with the Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA), the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation, Statistics South Africa and also in consultation with Auditor-General of South Africa (AGSA). The intention of this reform is to rationalise the reporting requirements of metropolitan municipalities in terms of statutory requirements of the IDP, SDBIP and Annual Performance Report (APR).

Despite not having the prescribed set of C88 indicators in the SDBIP for the first year of implementation (2018/19), the City had included the indicators as an appendix in its plans in order to work towards integration of such circular into the City's formal planning and reporting processes. These indicators are currently included in the approved SDBIP for the 2019/20 FY; however, such does not form part of the actual SDBIP and is essentially presented as a separate set of indicators for monitoring and reporting. The C88 scorecard is expected to be integrated into the City's SDBIP as from Quarter 3 (Q3) of the 2019/20 FY. The statutory adjustments processes are underway and will be finalised and approved by council in Q3. The City is expected to achieve full compliance for all Tier 1 and Tier 2 indicators and these indicators shall be subjected to the audit processes (internal and external audit).

27.1.2 Planning Process for Circular 88 Indicators

The planning and performance reporting on these indicators are centrally coordinated and managed by the City Strategy and Organisational Performance Department. The specific planning division, being Strategy Development and Implementation (SDI), is responsible for the planning processes and tasked with ensuring seamless integration of C88 into the SDBIP.

The planning process on these indicators is informed by the City's SDBIP Planning Process Plan which is conducted annually. The compendium of C88 indicators issued by the NT includes the following types of indicators and requires setting of targets and performance data to be produced quarterly and annually in their prescribed templates:

- Outcome Indicators;

- Output Indicators;

- Governance Reporting Indicators;

- Governance Compliance Questionnaires; and

- Transformational (BEPP) Indicators.

The initial indicators dictated by NT were subjected to implementation and assessment by the pilot metropolitan municipalities during a prior period.

The methodology to calculate these indicators was set primarily by NT through the prescribed Technical Indicator Descriptions (TIDs) and by the City, at a lower level of influence, in the form of a System Description providing guidance on the implementation process and the envisaged outcome and output results. The System Description focuses on the activities supporting the functioning of a KPI and is there not suitable as a guidance tool for data element-based information.

The following planning challenges were noted:

- Constant revision and repeal of indicators by NT;

- Poorly designed indicators;

- Setting of incorrect targets;

- Poorly designed TIDs for the indicators;

- Inadequate content documented in TIDs;

- Lack of support from NT;

- Inadequate or incomplete content provided in system descriptions; and

- Outdated or inappropriate content in system descriptions.

27.1.3 Reporting on Circular 88 Indicators

In capacitating municipalities to report on the C88 indicators, NT issued the reporting templates to standardise the reporting on a quarterly and annual basis. The City has also developed a corporate reporting system in line with the MFMA C88; Circular 13; and Circular 63 reporting requirements. The City is expected to report in full compliance with the MFMA C88 reporting requirements. The city is therefore currently undergoing a process of adoption of Circulars 13, 63 and 88 by council in order for such to be treated and considered a formal governance-based regulation. The City has attempted compliance with such circulars in the past and this process of approval seeks to formalise compliance with the circulars that has already been occurring.

In an attempt to respond to the reporting requirements of NT on these indicators, the City collects information from line function departments in line with the reporting areas without subjecting the performance information (evidence supporting the purported results) to the quality assurance processes that are normally undertaken when processing the quarterly SDBIP compliance reports. This limitation is attributed to time constraints and capacity limitations which do not allow for the implementation of the assurance procedures conducted when processing compliance reports.

In the first year of reporting on C88 indicators the City has experienced some challenges and could not report with full compliance with MFMA C88 due to the following reasons:

- Data availability challenges which was predominantly experienced by most of the metros indicating that these indicators are not yet ready for reporting. This includes the 16 BEPP indicators;

- Shared responsibility with the National Departments; Agencies; and other Public Entities. Indicators and Data Elements for which data access is outside the control of the Municipality;

- Errors emerged in the development of the Indicator which have been detected in the course of implementation and reporting;

- TID weaknesses that led to inconsistent reporting which required some corrections;

- Some indicators had definitional errors which required some updates;

- Transformational/BEPP Indicators also was also found to have inadequate definitional clarity; and

- Inconsistencies in the reporting frequency.

The Organisational Performance Management (OPM) Division of CSOP is responsible for the monitoring and reporting of the City's performance measures at various levels including Corporate, Departmental and C88. It should be noted that the levels and types of reporting may not be exhaustive and may therefore be allocated to task teams/ units as a specialist reporting function. An example of this is the Back-to-Basics reporting conducted by the City which is not currently the function of OPM.

27.1.4 Operational Reporting Challenges

The following are challenges encountered operationally in the management of C88 reporting:

- Poorly designed indicators make it difficult to source the essential and correct data;

- Late reporting due to nature/ dependencies of certain indicators;

- Reporting timelines set by some of the input departments compromises the completeness of the information needed for the reporting period;

- Malicious reporting by some of the input departments resulting in unreliable information;

- Incomplete reporting of required data fields which prolongs the reporting deadline;

- Reporting nonsensical and incorrect information;

- Lack of targets set on some of the indicators making performance assessment impossible;

- Challenges with ownership of indicators thus complicating the collection of required information;

- The quality of reasons cited for variances, proposed remedial action and explanations where reporting information cannot be provided requires a lot of attention to ensure that the statements sponsored are sound; and

- Lack of cooperation by some departments.

Based on the aforementioned challenges experienced, the National Treasury has issued an addendum to be applied in the 2020/21 Financial Year which includes the following:

- Changes to the indicator TIDs;

- Changes to the indicator moving from one Tier to another;

- Clarified indicators definitions; and

- Reporting frequency changes.

According to the addendum issued by the NT on the 04 December 2019, the BEPP indicators are now moved from Tier ½ to Tier 3 or 4. These updates will apply to the planning and reporting for the 2020/21 Financial Year.

27.1.5 Conclusion

The City must implement tailored improvement plans based on the areas where performance recorded did not meet the expectation as per the targets set for the period under review. Each affected line function department and entity must implement performance improvement plans to mitigate against the root causes of the negative variances/ deficiencies on targeted performance.

And finally, National Treasury needs to improve the overall management of C88 and ensure thorough testing and analysis prior to roll-out and thereafter efficient and effective support regarding challenges being encountered by the City.